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286 " in all respects the leaf was natural as to the position of its parts.†

Experiment No. XI.—A drop of reagent acetic acid ($HC_2 H_3 O_2$–sp. gr. 1.04) was placed upon a leaf at 3:45 p. m., June 17, '79.

15 min. the solution had assumed the color of the leaf; 4 or 5 submarginal tentacles were inflected.
25 " many of the third row of tentacles had inflected so as to touch the drop of acid.
45 " all of the submarginal tentacles were inflected more or less; the spot where the acid was placed was somewhat depressed, the acid itself had disappeared.
75 " nearly all the submarginal and many of the marginal tentacles had inflected and touched the spot where the acid had been placed.
16 hrs. the whole leaf somewhat withered, the tentacles except the marginal still inflected as in the last note; leaf yellow.
25 " the marginal tentacles had all reflexed assuming the normal position; leaf apparently dead.
146 " the whole leaf was withered and dead.*

Maryland Fungi. I.—In the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland, the months of June and July, 1880, were comparatively poor in fleshy fungi The very mild winter and early spring seemed to give promise that the coming season would yield an abundant harvest; but in the early summer several heavy rain storms either destroyed the mycelium or interfered with its development. The mycelium of a fungus is exceedingly delicate and plants are often exterminated from its having in some way been roughly dealt with. A moderate amount of atmospheric heat and moisture is all that is necessary to produce an abundant crop of fungi, an excessive amount of either will cause an almost entire failure. That they often fail us in the requirement of heat is proved by some coming in very cold weather. The largest and most perfect specimens of *Coprinus comatus*, Fr., that I ever saw came as late as December. As a further instance of their Arctic taste, showing the severity of the weather, a bucket of water that stood beside them was coated over with ice. They grew in a flower garden among the perishing and withered phænogamous plants which with the exception of a few very hardy ones had ceased to bloom.

In the early part of June, *Phallus Dœmonum*, Rumph., appeared about twenty yards from the spot where I found it in June 1878, but it was dwarfed in size. In the January number of the Gazette, 1880, I published a description of this plant under the name *Phallus duplicatus*, Bosc. The deep reticulated veil deceived me. After the publication of my article a very kind friend informed me of my mistake. *Phallus impudicus*, L., came a few days later, large and perfect. These plants are very imposing in appearance and generally select open places in woods. I have met with them beside highways that intersected densely wooded districts. The passer-by is attracted not only by their stately proportions but by their terrible odor. In consequence of their well merited reputation for loathsomeness we have reason to congratulate ourselves that they are never plentiful. One dozen plants would make a neighborhood uninhabitable. Crowds of flies generally hover around ready to devour the, to them, tempting gelatine with which they are enveloped. Beetles devour them rapidly, but insects with suctorial mouths seem to clean them up and put them in better trim for the collector. *Corynites Ravenelii*, B. & C. which is also a member of this very interesting family of fungi termed *Gasteromycetes*, order *Phalloidei*, has appeared in the woods near Baltimore for the past five years, but never in large quantities. It rarely measures over 5 inches in height, but it is rendered attractive by its bright pink or red color. The spores are external and the apex is perforated as in *Phallus*, but it differs from it in having a pileus or hymenium confluent with the stem. It generally comes in the early part of June and continues at intervals until the last of August. It has an exceedingly disagreeable odor. One plant in a room is sufficient to disgust the olfactory nerves. The spores of these plants are in liquid and therefore cannot be carried through the air by the wind. What if we have an entomophilous division in fungi? Their fetid odor accompanied by a feast of gelatine is doubtless as necessary to them in the way of attracting insects, and thus disseminating their spores, as bright colors and honeyed nectaries are to flowers in the way of insect fertilzation.

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†The secretion did not appear on the tentacles until 24 hrs. after the last observation.

*The peculiar fact connected with this experiment is that while the submarginal and disk tentacles seemed to inflect and then become paralyzed and incapable of reflex action, those of the marginal row not only inflected but afterwards reflexed. The acid was rather too strong for a favorable observation of its true action upon the leaf.

In June and July the only plants that appeared in anything like profusion were *A.* (*Nancoria*) *semiorbicularis*, Bull., and *Russula virescens*, Fr. The latter with one or two exceptions was remarkably perfect in configuration and color. The same might be said of the former which crowded into lawns, giving among other evidence of its identity a stipe which had a distinct and separable pith. Its small hemispherical or expanded pileus, smooth, viscid and ochraceous, lights up the green grass on a lawn as if trying to compete with its more brilliant phænogamous neighbor, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

In July I found several plants in the woods near Baltimore that I had never before met with. Some were new to science, others were not. Among the latter were *A.* (*Amanita*) *volvatus*, Peck, remarkable for the beautiful brown floccose edges of the lamellæ. *A.* (*Pleurotus*) *sapidus*, Kalch., grew in large imbricated bunches on an Oak stump. *A.* (*Psalliota*) *silvaticus*, Schæff, grew solitary and gregarious in open places in woods. This is quite a pretty fungus with not a very pleasant odor. It tasted strongly of bitter almonds.

A. (*Collybia*) *radicatus*, Relh., has generally been plentiful in all woods near Baltimore, but in July I found only one plant, that one was large and perfect. I do not know a more variable Agaric than this. The pileus is at times ochraceous, then various shades of brown, then bright yellow, then olivaceous, commonly 1½–2 inches across, smooth, scarcely umbonate, more or less glutinous; lamellæ adnate or with a decurrent tooth; stipe 3–4 inches high, pallid, often white, at times slightly striate, attenuated at the apex, more or less enlarged at the base, rooting below. The perfect form is large, pileus fleshy 7–8 inches across, ochraceous with a brown and very decided umbo, rugose, excessively glutinous, cartilaginous and elastic ; lamellæ sometimes edged with brown, adnate, forked, white, distant, thick, ventricose; stipe 7–9 inches high, cartilaginous, stuffed then hollow, reddish inside, twisted, splits with ease longitudinally, more or less furfuraceous, striate at the apex, reddish brown at the base, pallid above, moist, attenuated at the apex, enlarged at the base, rooting deeply ; spores .00040X.00052 in., white. I have never met with more than six of these plants that combined all the botanical characteristics.

In the early part of July I found for the first time in the woods near Catonsville, Baltimore County, *A.* (*Clitopilus*) *orcella*, Bull. This is a very delicate fungus in appearance. The size varies in different localities. The pileus is usually from one to two inches across, white to cream-color, sticky in wet weather, dry and kid-like in dry weather, irregularly lobed, margin smooth and undulated, at first incurved, lamellæ close, forked, adnate or sub-decurrent, the lengthened ones taper and terminate on the stipe, delicate salmon color ; stipe short, solid, enlarged at the base, at first central, but as the fungus seems to grow more rapidly on one side than on the other it often becomes eccentric and is twisted laterally near the base ; spores .00022X.00048 in., salmon colored.

In August I found this Agaric in Carroll County, measuring 3½ inches across the pileus and growing in decided rings. In September I again met with it on the Blue Ridge Mountains, growing in large rings, but generally small. Some plants had a powerful odor of new meal, others were not marked by any peculiar odor, but all tasted strongly of cucumbers. At first sight one might mistake it for *Lactarius piperatus*, Fr., but upon examination the absence of milk with other botanical characters render its recognition conclusive. Once recognized it is impossible to mistake it afterwards. It is edible, and if eaten as soon as gathered it makes a desirable dish to those who love mushrooms.

Coprinus micaceus, Fr., growing in large cæspitose bunches took possession of the roots of an old *Morus alba* tree about fifteen miles from Baltimore. I remarked that in every section of the State, whereever I found it, it came profusely. In August I met with it in Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany Counties. In every instance growing either at the roots or in the crevices of the bark of the *Morus alba.* The bark of this tree seems to form a favorite nidus. In Carroll County, the trunk of one tree was adorned at intervals with bunches of this delicate little fungus. The trunk of another tree looked like a dark-brown column wreathed with fungi; the pilei glittering with granules. One could scarcely realize that this beautiful wreath-like design was one of nature's freaks. The spores are black with an oblique apiculus, .0003X.00028 in.—MARY E. BANNING.

Recent Publications.—TRIMEN'S JOURNAL OF BOTANY, February.—The original articles are as follows: Conclusion of Mr. Richard Spruce's Musci Præteriti ; Notes on Abbott's Herbarium, by R. A.